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Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Center for Studies on Turkey	2
2.	International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations	4
3.	Kuwait Information Technology Society	6
4.	Narcotics Anonymous World Services	8
5.	Qatar Charitable Society	11
6.	World Resources Institute	13

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1. Center for Studies on Turkey (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

The Center for Studies on Turkey works to promote German-Turkish relations and knowledge and information about Turkey and Turkish migrants in Europe, to advance cooperation between Turkey, Germany and other European countries and to support research and public relations. Its main task is to prepare and evaluate investigative projects, commentaries and reports and to hold regular conferences and congresses to report on the scientific and political developments affecting the situation of migrant workers in Germany and other parts of Europe. It focuses on the many questions and problems migrant workers face as well as Germany's economic, cultural and scientific relations with Turkey. Practical assistance to migrant workers in Germany is becoming a central activity of the Center. To date, more than 100 research projects have been conducted on behalf of various State and private organizations. Other issues such as the image of Turkey in Germany and the situation of elderly migrant workers and Islam in Germany are also being addressed. The focus of the Center's work has expanded to the promotion of trans-European migrants' networks.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Center participated in the Economic and Social Council Civil Society Forum in 2006 in Geneva and presented a paper on racism and Islamophobia.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

In 2006, Center delegates visited the International Labour Organization (ILO) to discuss the labour market integration of non-European Union citizens in Germany. The Center undertook a survey on discrimination against foreigners in the labour market in Germany for ILO in 1995; it participated as an observer in the General Assembly informal hearings on the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in New York; and it was re-elected as a member of the German Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

C. Activities in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The Center contributed to the advancement of the Millennium Development Goals in Europe and Asia in the following areas:

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. The Center contributed to a project, funded by the European Union Socrates programme, aimed at developing and disseminating a packet of tools to help adult immigrants integrate into their host countries. The project focused on the participation of women in the development of self-teaching courses aimed at reducing the risk of social disintegration of female migrants. The Center evaluated the project.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. In 2005, the Center carried out a pioneering study on the civil society activities of the Turkish community in Germany. The study focused on the incorporation of migrants into the health sector, including in terms of HIV/AIDS.

Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. In 2006 and 2007, the Center carried out a study on the special needs of Turkish migrants with diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is significantly higher than average in Turkey and within the Turkish community in Germany according to data provided by the World Health Organization.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse the loss of environmental resources. In 2008, the Center carried out a study on engaging the Turkish community in awareness-raising on biodiversity issues.

2. International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations (Special; 1977)

I. Introduction

The main purposes of the Federation are the following: (a) promotion of positive universal values as described in the Islamic faith, such as advocating for human rights, working against corruption, global oppression and injustice, strengthening family ties, feeding the hungry, and helping orphans and the needy; (b) propagating the moderate Islamic viewpoint and combating religious extremism and discrimination, especially Islamophobia; (c) uniting efforts and acting as a focal point for such activities among youth and student bodies of different backgrounds across the globe; (d) providing services and resources to Muslim student and youth organizations.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Federation continued to represent the world's Muslim student organizations at the following United Nations events, bringing to them the spirit of the United Nations and bringing their voice to the United Nations forum: (a) Human Rights Council in Geneva from September 2006 to March 2008; (b) Commission on Human Rights in Geneva in 2003, 2004 and 2005; (c) Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Geneva in 2003, 2004 and 2005; (d) meetings with the Ambassadors of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Australia and Peru in 2003, 2004 and 2006, respectively; (e) Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007; (f) Commission for Social Development in New York in February 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007; (g) sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development in New York in 2003 and 2004; and (h) sixtieth annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organizations Conference on "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All", held in New York in September 2007.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The Federation actively participated in a number of events. In supporting Millennium Development Goal 3, Promote gender equality and empower women, the Federation was represented at the meeting of the European Forum of Muslim Women held in Brussels in March 2006. In connection with the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva: (a) in April 2004, the Federation co-sponsored a seminar on terrorism and human rights development programmes. The seminar highlighted the importance of preventing the hijacking of legitimate struggles for self-determination by radical elements who insist on violence as an instrument of political coercion; (b) in March 2005, the Federation co-sponsored a seminar on terrorism in the face of self-determination, in which it presented a paper on the applicability of self-determination; (c) in August 2005, the Federation co-sponsored a seminar on rape as a weapon of war, as it considers rape an atrocious crime against humanity, directly linked to Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations; (d) in March 2007, the Federation co-sponsored a seminar on human rights, focusing primarily on the impact of war on non-combatants; (e) in March 2008, it co-sponsored a seminar on

the relevance of self-determination and civil society advocacy. Its participation was in line with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations.

Activities in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth: a training course on developing student activities was held in Mali in November 2006 for francophone student organizations from 11 countries. A training course was held in Kuala Lumpur for Asian student groups in February 2007 on successful student leadership and global challenges. A training course was held in the Sudan for Arab student leaders in August 2008.

Activities in support of global principles

Activities in resistance to religious discrimination and extremism include participation in: (a) a conference on moderate Islam in London in May 2006; (b) an interfaith conference (Jewish, Muslim and Christian) at the Islamic University of Rotterdam, Netherlands, in June 2007, where the Federation presented a paper on the link between human rights and human security; and (c) the International Conference on Islamophobia in Istanbul, Turkey, in December 2007.

In support of human rights and global injustice: (a) a Federation delegation visited Darfur refugee camps in December 2006 to assess the deteriorating condition of the victims of violence there, and met with officials of the Government of the Sudan; (b) the Federation conducted interviews with the leadership and people of Darfur to expose the reality on the ground and published a report in various media in August 2007; (c) it held a youth conference in August 2008 on the situation in Darfur and how to improve the quality of life of the people of Darfur. A press interview was also held with the consultant to the President of the Sudan on the matter of Darfur in August 2008.

Press releases were issued in: (a) November 2006, to support the Somali people; (b) in April 2007, on the humanitarian crisis in Somalia; (c) and in December 2006, on the abduction of and security abuses against Egyptian students.

The Federation participated in the Cairo Conference on supporting the resistance and resisting globalism and imperialism, in March 2006, and in an emergency special session of the General Assembly to discuss support for the Lebanese people, in August 2006. Federation Chapters observed United Nations Human Rights Day in Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad and London on 10 December 2007.

3. Kuwait Information Technology Society (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The Kuwait Information Technology Society is a non-governmental organization based in Kuwait. It was established on 7 March 1982 with the purpose of enhancing and improving information and communication technology activities at the national level. Its goals are the following: contribute to scientific and technical progress in computer applications, in Kuwait and in the rest of the world; develop the professional and scientific capacity of those working in the computer field; step up cooperation and the exchange of expertise among computer staff in different technical, scientific and professional areas; counsel individuals, companies and public establishments and agencies in the computer field.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Society focuses its contribution to the work of the United Nations on areas related to the information society and information and communication technology. It focuses its activities on three major areas: (a) The World Summit on the Information Society. The Society started its involvement with the Summit during the preparatory meeting in Geneva in February 2005. Its involvement continued through the third preparatory meeting and the second phase of the Summit, held in Tunisia in November 2005. It joined civil society organizations and participated in their activities aimed at putting issues of concern to civil society on the Summit agenda. It joined the Internet Governance Caucus, a privacy and security group, and participated in the daily plenary briefings of civil society organizations. It also participated in the drafting of several civil society interventions; (b) at the national level, the Society participated in the drafting of the national strategy for the information society, which was developed by a national multi-stakeholder committee. The strategy was submitted to the Summit prior to the convening of its second phase.

The Society has participated in the work of the United Nations Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development (GAID) since its establishment and firmly believes in its mission. Issues related to bridging the digital divide and information and communication technologies for all are of great importance to it. It provided input to the GAID business plan that focused on multi-stakeholder participation, pointed out the importance of distance learning and e-learning practices, reasserted the importance of using information and communication technologies in promoting health awareness, proposed working with international funds to add information and communication technologies as part of their programmes to support e-entrepreneurship and suggested using information and communication technologies to promote citizen-to-government interaction under e-governance. The Society participated in the "United Nations meets Silicon Valley" event organized by GAID in San Francisco, California, in February 2007. It also participated in the "United Nations meets Web 2.0 and information and communication technologies entrepreneurs" event at United Nations Headquarters in March 2008.

The Society participated in the third meeting of the GAID Strategy Council, held in May 2008 in Kuala Lumpur. Its intervention noted the key role that GAID plays as catalyst and facilitator linking information and communication technologies to the

development agenda. It called for the increased use of regional networks and recognized the importance of organizing meetings with the information and communication technologies industry. A Society representative participated in a panel on "Innovative funding for information and communication technologies for development: human resource investments in attaining the Millennium Development Goals".

The Internet Governance Forum was established by the United Nations Secretary-General on the basis of paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda of the World Summit on the Information Society as a multi-stakeholder open policy dialogue and as an open and inclusive process. When the IGF secretariat, prior to the start of the open consultation process, requested all stakeholders to propose themes related to the Forum, the Society submitted three: creating a collective security and privacy baseline, promoting multilingualism while preserving cultural diversity, and capacity-building on issues related to Internet governance.

Since then, the Society has participated in all nine IGF open consultation sessions, held between 2006 and 2008 in Geneva. At the first open consultation, in February 2006, the Society's intervention emphasized the importance of developing a workable model for collective governance of the Internet that is compliant with Summit principles and acceptable to all stakeholders. The Society made further interventions in the open consultations sessions that followed.

The Society participated in all Forum meetings held from 2006 to 2008, in Athens, in 2006; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2007; and Hyderabad, India, in 2008. The Society joined two dynamic coalitions that were established during the Forum process: Dynamic Coalition on Privacy and A2K@IGF Dynamic Coalition. During the third Forum meeting, in Hyderabad, the Society jointly organized and participated in three workshops.

The Society was also involved at the level of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group established by the Secretary-General. The Society worked within the Advisory Group to ensure that the views and concerns of civil society and developing countries are addressed at Forum meetings and that the views discussed during the open consultation sessions are reflected in the Forum process. It has also contributed to the organization of Forum meetings and to setting their agenda.

At the national level, it participated in a multi-stakeholder committee established by the Central Agency for Information Technology to create a national framework for Internet governance.

4. Narcotics Anonymous World Services (Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes: founded in 1953, Narcotics Anonymous is a global non-governmental organization based on a mutual-support approach to recovery from addiction to all drugs. The organization's name derives from the common use of the word "narcotics" as a general reference to all drugs. More than 53,000 Narcotics Anonymous meetings are held in more than 130 countries around the world. Narcotics Anonymous exists globally (as of July 2009), but is organized locally by member volunteers. The fellowship is financially self-sustaining through member contributions and literature sales. There are no initiation or membership fees, and the only membership criterion is a desire to stop using drugs. Narcotics Anonymous interacts with individuals and other organizations to help addicts find recovery and to ensure that accurate information about its programme is available. It seeks to develop cooperative relationships that benefit both Narcotics Anonymous and those organizations with which it interacts. To maintain its focus on recovery from addiction, Narcotics Anonymous does not affiliate with or endorse any other organization or programme, nor does it express opinions on issues outside its own scope of activity. The basic structural unit is the Narcotics Anonymous group. In a number of countries where Narcotics Anonymous is a relatively recent phenomenon, the group is the only level of organization. In a country where a number of Narcotics Anonymous groups have developed and stabilized, groups elect delegates to form a local service committee. In some countries, especially in the larger countries or those where Narcotics Anonymous is especially well-established, a number of area committees have joined together to create regional service committees. An international assembly of regional delegates, the World Service Conference meets biennially and provides guidance to the World Board, whose members are selected by the Conference delegates. The World Board addresses issues affecting the entire organization. All entities are assisted by the headquarters office, the World Service Office in Chatsworth, California, United States of America. Narcotics Anonymous is not a religious programme, but members learn how to understand and use basic spiritual principles in their lives such as honesty, open-mindedness and willingness. By actively participating in a peer support network, Narcotics Anonymous members develop an ongoing personal recovery programme.

Finance: No membership fees or dues; no major changes in financial status or funding.

Non-governmental organization relations: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions; Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotic Drugs; International Federation of Non-Government Organizations; World Federation of Therapeutic Communities; Asia Pacific Institute of Addictions; European Cities against Drugs; International Society of Addiction Medicine. Twice named recipient of non-governmental organization of the Year by the Iranian Government.

Events: Twenty-eighth World Service Conference, Woodland Hills, California, United States (2006); Thirty-second World Convention of Narcotics Anonymous, San Antonio, Texas (2007); Twenty-ninth World Service Conference, Woodland Hills (2008).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

To maintain its focus on recovery of members from addiction, Narcotics Anonymous is not able to affiliate with or endorse any other organization or programme, nor does it express opinions on issues outside its own scope of activity. In keeping with these essential principles, direct interaction with United Nations meetings or events is limited; however, the organization has been very active in outreach and development activities around the world. The development excursions allowed Narcotics Anonymous representatives to interact directly with local Narcotics Anonymous communities and focus on their specific developmental needs. Those trips included:

Latin America: (a) Panama (July 2005): a travel team participated in the Narcotics Anonymous Latin American Zonal Forum, conducting sessions on development of the fellowship's local infrastructure and the importance of public relations and planning for services. The Forum members include Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); (b) Costa Rica (June 2006): a travel team participated in this workshop to assist with fellowship development, infrastructure and Narcotics Anonymous service work in public information and hospitals and institutions. Attendees came from Nicaragua, Honduras and the Dominican Republic; (c) Brazil (October 2007): a travel team participated in the annual Narcotics Anonymous Latin American Zonal Forum; (d) Honduras (February 2008): Narcotics Anonymous sponsored a workshop. Additional follow-up workshops were planned.

Africa: South Africa (November 2008): Narcotics Anonymous World Services staff and World Board members interacted with local members to refine the development of Narcotics Anonymous in South Africa and support ongoing efforts to utilize the South African chapter to provide assistance to other sub-Saharan countries.

Middle East: Saudi Arabia (September 2006): that excursion allowed for an interchange with members involved with governmental public relations and assisted members with fellowship development.

Israel (September 2006): a travel team participated in workshops with local members to assist them with their growth and public relations.

Islamic Republic of Iran (November 2006): Narcotics Anonymous World Services and world members embarked on a three-week trip to solidify the Narcotics Anonymous branch office in the Islamic Republic of Iran, follow up with legal registration issues, hold fellowship workshops throughout the country and assist Iranian members with the building of a Narcotics Anonymous community of women in recovery.

United Arab Emirates International Conference on Addiction (March 2008): Volunteers attended this first international conference in the United Arab Emirates.

Cairo and Middle East workshop (April 2008): Narcotics Anonymous World Services and the World Board travel team participated in a workshop in Cairo to discuss local service delivery issues, including fellowship development, communications, public relations and infrastructure concerns. Members from Oman, Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Egypt,

Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran came together to discuss issues of concern in the Middle East.

Asia/Pacific: (a) Thailand (February 2006): Narcotics Anonymous World Services participated in the annual Asia Pacific Forum meeting; (b) the Republic of Korea (April 2006): a cooperative event for outreach between two countries, Japan and the Republic of Korea, focused on public relations and public information (Narcotics Anonymous World Services facilitated these workshops); (c) India (September 2006): Narcotics Anonymous World Services representatives attended a regional service workshop and convention in Bangalore and facilitated an infrastructure workshop in Delhi; (d) Nepal (March 2007): Narcotics Anonymous World Services participated in the annual Asia Pacific Forum; workshops were also held throughout Nepal; (e) the Russian Federation (June 2007): Narcotics Anonymous World Services representatives conducted sessions on effective public relations, service provision to treatment facilities and reliable services throughout a broad geographic expanse for an audience from throughout 11 time zones; (f) India (September 2007): This set of workshops included members from all over India as well as from neighbouring countries and the United States; (g) Kuala Lumpur (March 2008): Narcotics Anonymous World Services participated in the annual Asia Pacific Forum.

5. Qatar Charitable Society (Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

The Qatar Charitable Society is based in Doha and operates in over 30 countries, with field offices in 10 countries. Its mission is to support the abilities of the neediest groups to achieve human dignity and social justice in cooperation with local partners. Its essential values are cooperation with local communities and international partners, honouring human dignity, credibility, professionalism, originality, innovation and quality. It is a signatory to and supporter of the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief. The Qatar Charitable Society also strives to observe the Sphere minimum standards in disaster response. It focuses its work on relief and charitable services, emergency response and development, addressing the root causes of poverty, improving access to education, creating sustainable improvement in and access to water, sanitation and health, strengthening families and assisting women and orphans, as well as cultural and seasonal support projects.

The Qatar Charitable Society has been undergoing a significant refocus of its programmes that will result in an integrated approach to programmes that address the Millennium Development Goals as well as its mission and vision. Further, the Qatar Charitable Society has significantly improved its cooperation and partnership with United Nations agencies and other international development agencies, as described in the following sections.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Meetings and conferences attended by the Qatar Charitable Society include: (a) annual consultations of non-governmental organizations and the fifty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva; (b) the humanitarian joint response forum, held in Istanbul in May 2006.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field

2005: The Qatar Charitable Society implemented a project with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Pakistan on health outreach to vulnerable families.

2006: (a) Partnered with the International Organization on Migration to assist internally displaced persons in Lebanon and migrant workers returning from Lebanon to Bangladesh; (b) contributed to the improvement of water and sanitation facilities in partnership with UNICEF Pakistan.

2007: Improvement of access to education and nutrition in Eastern Sudan in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP).

2008: (a) Improvement of the educational infrastructure and the water supply system in the occupied Palestinian territories, with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); (b) partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the Somali

agri-productive livelihoods and enterprises project; (c) Food for Education, sanitation and health extension project implementation with WFP, UNICEF and the Government of the Sudan; (d) entered into a partnership and funding agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the occupied Palestinian territories for the Deprived Families Economic Empowerment Programme project; (e) partnership and funding for United Nations agencies, including WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UNRWA, and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat for emergency and rehabilitation work in Gaza (the actual funding agreements were signed in 2009).

C. Initiatives in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Activities were carried out in Asia, the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa and the Baltic states in southern Europe.

Goal 1, Target 3: Under the broad category of poverty and hunger alleviation, especially among children and women, the Qatar Charitable Society has implemented over 85 projects supporting more than 140,000 people, including child feeding, the provision of shelter, and support for orphans, women and families. In addition, the programmes also assisted educational and health-support institutions.

Target 2: Through livelihood, income-generation and microenterprise programmes, the Qatar Charitable Society has helped over 14,000 people increase their income and find employment.

Goal 2, Target 1: Qatar Charitable Society programmes involved improving access to education through sponsoring students and constructing schools as well as providing technical support, such as training involving 250,000 beneficiaries.

Goals 4 and 5 (indirect): By building health clinics, providing medicines and training, the Qatar Charitable Society has indirectly supported Goals 4 and 5, benefiting over 26,000 people.

Goal 7, Target 3: The Society has implemented over 4,000 water, sanitation and hygiene projects benefiting more than 500,000 people that resulted in improved access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

6. World Resources Institute (General; 1989)

I. Introduction

The World Resources Institute is an environmental think tank that goes beyond research to find practical ways to protect the Earth and improve people's lives. Its goal is for human society to live in ways that protect the environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations. The Institute organizes its work around four key programmatic goals: (a) people and ecosystems: reverse rapid degradation of ecosystems and ensure their capacity to provide humans with the needed goods and services; (b) governance: empower people and support institutions to foster environmentally sound and socially equitable decision-making; (c) climate protection: protect the global climate system from further harm due to emissions of greenhouse gases and help humanity and the natural world adapt to unavoidable climate change; and (d) markets and enterprise: harness markets and enterprise to expand economic opportunity.

A fifth goal — institutional excellence — also supports and enhances the Institute's ability to achieve results. From 2005 to 2008, it went through several organizational changes that had a significant impact on its work. It opened an office in China, expanding work on energy, greenhouse gas monitoring, water quality and promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, and upgraded its office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support forest monitoring.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) Twenty-second session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, May 2005, Bonn, Germany; (b) eleventh United Nations Climate Change Conference/twenty-third session of the Subsidiary Bodies and the first Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol regarding climate change, Montreal, Canada; (c) twenty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Bodies regarding United States greenhouse gas policies, Bonn; (d) twelfth United Nations Climate Change Conference/twenty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Bodies and second Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, November 2006, Nairobi; (e) twenty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Bodies and the third session of the ad hoc working group on scientific and technological advice, May 2007, Bonn; (f) United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, April 2007, New York; (g) Vienna climate change talks, August 2007, Vienna; (h) United Nations Climate Change Conference, thirteenth session/twenty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Bodies, December 2007, Bali, Indonesia; (i) Bangkok climate change talks, March and April 2008, Bangkok, Thailand; (j) Bonn climate change talks/twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Bodies, June 2008, Bonn; (k) Accra climate change talks, August 2008, Accra; (l) fourteenth United Nations Climate Change Conference/twenty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Bodies, December 2008, Poznan, Poland; (m) during the period 2005 to 2008, two World Resources Institute representatives advised FAO on the development of forest resource assessments, in Rome and Santiago; participated in meetings of the United Nations Forum on

Forests; advised the United Nations and FAO on the Europe and North Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance conference, Russian Federation, June 2005; (n) during the period 2005 to 2008, two World Resources Institute representatives participated in meetings of the Advisory Committee for the Division of Early Warning and Assessment, North America, of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The World Resources Institute continued to work with UNEP, UNDP and others to promote the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, distribute documentation, and develop and implement a follow-up strategy. Also, in partnership with UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank, the Institute prepared, distributed and promoted two editions of the *World Resources* report — *The Wealth of the Poor: Managing Ecosystems to Fight Poverty* and *Roots of Resilience: Growing the Wealth of the Poor*.

C. Activities in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The World Resources Institute, in collaboration with UNEP, supported the development of the Pan-African non-governmental organization EIS-Africa and co-sponsored its Africa-wide conferences, which highlighted the use of geospatial information in support of the Millennium Development Goals. It also collaborated with UNEP to expand its work on The Access Initiative, a global network of civil society groups dedicated to promoting access to information, public participation and justice in decision-making that affects the environment, in support of Millennium Development Goal 7.